

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1822.

[No. 422.]

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TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the Editors must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Watch Repairing, &c.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present. And only the old established Salisbury prices charged. Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. 14

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of Confectionaries. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES. June 16, 1822.—106

The Celebrated Horse N. A. POLEON.

WILL stand the ensuing season at my plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at ten dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and fifteen dollars for insurance. The season will commence the 15th of September, and end the last of November. Produce of all kinds will be taken in payment at the market price. MICHAEL BROWN. September 9, 1822.—6wt24

Jack, Don Pizarro.

FOR SALE, the celebrated Jack Don Pizarro. He will be seven years old next spring; is uncommonly large, and well formed; of great strength and vigor, and an excellent and sure foal-getter. Price, \$800. JUNIUS SNEED. Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 23, 1822.

Blind Horses....cured.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of the United States, that he has obtained a patent from the President of the United States for a new and useful discovery in the method of curing Blindness in Horses. The manner of treatment is simple, and very easily performed. Numbers of people have given certificates of the great usefulness of this discovery, and others are ready to testify in the same way, should they be called on. The subscriber wishes it not to be understood, that horses whose eyes have become dead, can be brought to their sight again; but, in many cases, where they have been blind from one to seven years, by his method they have been restored to perfect sight, and ever after remained so.

Rights for States, or single counties, may be obtained by applying, either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, or his agent, in the town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina. A right for a single county will be sold at from 50 to 100 dollars, proportioned to the population thereof. JOSEPH SATER. Surry county, N. C. Aug. 12, 1822. 3wt26

A Swindler.

A SHORT time since, a man by the name of George Cartwright, a journeyman shoemaker, commenced working with me, and after getting into my debt, absconded without paying. He went off with a journeyman tailor, by the name of Lemons. It is supposed he will make for Tennessee, by the way of Lincoln and Morganton. The object of this notice is to put the public on their guard, and let the character of the man keep pace with himself. ASA TOMPSON. Concord, July 29, 1822.—11

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.

THE Stockholders of the Catawba Navigation Company, are required to pay the third instalment on each share held by them respectively, together with all arrearages, to Duncan Campbell, Esq. treasurer of the company. The stock of all those who shall fail to comply with the above notice, will be positively sold at Lincoln, on the 23d day of October next.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC T. AVERY, Pres't.
Lincolnton, Aug. 1, 1822.—5wt23

Lots for Sale.

THERE will be exposed to Public Sale at Clinton, Rowan county, situate in the fork of the north and south Yadkin, on the 4th day of November next, being the first Monday of the month, the remaining unsold lots in the town plan of said place; one of which contains a large new frame building, nearly finished. Likewise, the adjoining lands, upwards of two hundred acres, a great part of which consists of valuable low grounds, reserving the plan of the town, the width and direction of the road, to the site of the bridge commenced on the north Yadkin, and to the bridge of the south Yadkin. The sale will continue from day to day, until the property is all disposed of; and a credit of one and two years given for the purchase money, with interest, the purchaser giving bond and security. Attention will be given, by
J. A. PEARSON,
JOHN CALLOWAY,
C. S. WOODS.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, issued from the Circuit Court of North-Carolina, at the instance of the United States Bank, against Alexander Frohock and Alexander Long, sen. will be exposed to public auction, for cash, at the Court-House in Salisbury, North-Carolina, on the 31st day of October next, a certain tract of Land, lying on the Yadkin river, supposed to contain one thousand acres, more or less, in the county of Rowan, North-Carolina. This tract of land is the tract that Alexander Frohock sold to Judge Murphy.
Due attendance will be given by me,
BEVERLY DANIEL, Marshal.
By JAMES TURNER, Dep. Marshal.
Sept. 19, 1822.—6wt25

Land to be sold for Taxes.

I WILL sell, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on Monday the 18th day of November next, the following tracts of land, (or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes and contingent charges thereon) due for the years 1820 and 1821.
100 acres (owner not known) lying on Long Shoal Creek, joining lands of George Harman, Loville and Potter, and others, (not listed).
125 acres belonging to the heirs of James Wilson, lying on Potts' Creek, joining lands of Daniel Conrad, Jacob Shuford and others, (do. do.).
200 acres lying on naked creek, joining lands of William Koons and others, supposed to belong to — Davis' Legatees, (do. do.).
200 acres lying near the Catawba Springs, (belonging to — Pringle's estate,) listed by Capt. John Reid for the year 1820, for the year 1821 not listed.
83 acres lying on Snow Creek, joining lands of John Null and others, (formerly listed by said Null) belonging to — Rhyme, (do. do.).
300 acres lying on the waters of Maiden Creek and Pinch gut, joining lands of Henry Sides and George Lutz, supposed to belong to the Legatees of — Jarrett, (do. do.).
100 acres lying on Jacobs' River, joining lands of Joseph Johnson and others, supposed to be the property of William Reid, (do. do.).
200 acres lying on the Catawba River, joining lands of William Henderson, James Abernathy and others, the property of William Davidson, (do. do.).
Also, 7½ acres, lying on John Wilfong's Mill Creek, joining lands of John Wilfong, Jacob Star, and others, belonging to David Bollinger's legatees, — not listed. JOHN COULTER, Sheriff of Lincoln County. September 27th, 1822.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, the Governor of the State is authorized to cause the unsold lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee tribe of Indians, to be offered for sale: Now, therefore, I, Gabriel Holmes, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the said lands shall be commenced at Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, on Monday the 28th of October next, under the superintendence of a Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, who is authorized by my letter of instructions, to adjourn the said sale to, or near the site which shall previously be laid off for a town, on the said lands, should such adjournment be deemed advisable. One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser, at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: One eighth at the expiration of one year, one fourth at the expiration of two years, one fourth at the end of three years, and the remainder at the end of four years. The sale to continue two weeks, and no longer.
Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Raleigh, on the 12th day of September, 1822.
GABRIEL HOLMES.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Session, 1822: Joseph Davis vs. John Caldwell. Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to reply, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.
Test. JOHN GILES, C. R. C. C.
Price adv. \$2.—5wt26

Writing Paper.

FOR sale at the office of the "Carolinian," at three dollars twenty-five cents per ream. Also, two reams broken foolscap, \$2 50; And one bundle Super Royal, for wrapping. 9wt23e

Salisbury Bible Society.

THE members of this society and all other persons friendly to the benevolent objects of the institution, are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Court House on Saturday, the 12th of October. After the business of the Society is disposed of, a sermon will be delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Jonathan O. Freeman.
September 15th, 1822.—20

Division of Rowan.

NOTICE.—A bill will be laid before the next General Assembly for a division of Rowan county: the new county to be laid off on the north side of the River.
September 18th, 1822.—20

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY respectfully informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Salisbury, that he intends to open a dancing school, on the first of November next. On his arrival, he will give particular notice by another advertisement.
Oct. 1, 1822.—21

Salisbury Cavalry.

THE officers and dragoons composing the company of cavalry under my command, are ordered to parade in the town of Salisbury on the 17th inst. completely equipped, to be reviewed by the Major General. It is requested that every man in my company should appear as clean and neat as possible.
GEORGE L. SMITH, Capt.
Oct. 1, 1822.—3wt23

Salisbury Races.

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf, will commence on Wednesday, the 23d of October next.
First day, three mile heats; second day, two mile heats; third day, one mile heats,—free for all horses, geldings, or mares. Fourth day, the proprietors' purse,—free for all nags owned and raised in the county.
JAMES HUIE, Treasurer.
Salisbury, Sept. 24, 1822.—4wt23

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers take this method to inform the citizens of Rowan county, and counties adjacent, that they have commenced making Cotton Saw Gins on an improved plan. Those wishing to purchase Cotton Gins, by applying to us in Salisbury, a few doors north of the Court House, can be supplied as cheap as at any shop in this part of the state. All kinds of repairing done to Cotton Gins, at short notice, and on low terms.
SAMUEL FRALY,
ALEX. R. FRALY.
Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1822.—3wt33

Taken up and committed

TO the jail of Burke county, N. C. a bright mulatto man, who calls himself Nelson: he says he belongs to Reuben Pickett, of Fairfield district, S. C. He is a chunky, thick set fellow, and appears to be about 18 or 20 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JOHN M'GUIRE, Jailor.
Morganton, Sept. 22, 1822.—4wt3e

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will take place at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 3d Saturday in October next; where the members, and others friendly to the cause of agricultural pursuits, are earnestly solicited to attend. We sincerely hope that every intelligent farmer in this county will turn out to a man, and produce specimens of their agricultural knowledge, and live stock of every description; it being the science taught our first parents before they fell from their first estate, before they knew those multiplied evils which have since been brought upon their descendants; and may, therefore, be said to have the blessing of the Deity himself. Let us arouse from our present lethargic state, and tear asunder the veil of prejudices that has shrouded our minds and paralyzed our intellectual exertions. We anticipate a numerous and respectable meeting; and hope, ere long, we will be able to say with one voice, God speed the Plough!

By order of the Society,
J. SMITH, Rec. Sec'y.
September 23, 1822.—3wt23e

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of Peter. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgment shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.
Oct. 1, 1822.—21

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES' COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1822.—George Parks vs. the real estate of John Demmitt, deceased. Petition for partition.—It appearing that Nancy Caudle, or her heirs, are not inhabitants of another state—Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.
R. MARTIN, C. R. C. C.
9wt23e

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

RYE.

A writer in the American Farmer says "The great and the only secret with regard to insuring a good crop of Rye is early sowing. From the middle of August to the middle of September, I have always found to be the best time for sowing Rye. From three pecks to a bushel per acre, is amply sufficient for seed.—Early sown rye is much more heavy than the later, and further, it affords excellent pasture both in the fall and spring; nor does pasturing injure the crop; in many cases it is a real benefit—particularly when eaten down by sheep."

Remedy against Vermin which infest SWINE.

Mr. Joseph W. Ballard, of Mount Pleasant, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, directs, in cases where hogs are infested with vermin, to take "a little tar, and grease of any kind sufficient to make the tar quite thin, then pour it over the hogs, when fed, sufficiently so as to have them quite smeared with the tar; this may be repeated often in the summer and fall, as I conceive it to be an excellent thing for the health of the hogs—or in good weather you may give to each hog a small table spoonful of sulphur in their food, or in damp weather have them well sprinkled with strong wood ashes; either of these remedies will prevent or destroy the vermin."—Amer. Farmer.

BIRDS.

A Pennsylvania Agricultural Society have recommended to their fellow citizens to prohibit the practice of shooting birds, inasmuch as it is believed that the alarming increase of insects in that state is principally owing to the destruction of birds.

TOMATOES.

The following recipe comes from the hands of a lady, eminent for the neat and judicious management of all her household concerns; we can say from happy experience, that tables spread under her superintendence, are always inviting, as well for the variety of good things, as for the taste with which they are displayed.
Edit. Amer. Farmer.

To preserve Tomatoes through the winter.

Peel the Tomatoes, cut them small, and stew them without water, their own juice being sufficient: season them with salt, pepper, grated ginger, garlic pounded fine, to your taste—when cool, put them up in bottles and cork them so as to exclude the air—look at them frequently, if you observe an effervescence of mould, or a disposition to ferment—heat them over a slow fire—they must be done in an earthen pan, or the fine red colour will not be so well preserved—they require to be kept on the fire some considerable time, until some are wasted, or they will not keep—when the weather is cool there will be no further trouble with them.

PRODUCTS OF FLORIDA.

A writer in the Floridian, published in Pensacola, states a fact which may be interesting to many persons. "It may perhaps be gratifying to your readers to learn that among the abundant vegetable productions of West Florida, the Quercus Cerris, or oriental oak, stands in the first class. It owes its importance to the production of nut galls—they have hitherto been imported from the Mediterranean at a great expense, and their importance in manufactures is well known.—They are the production of an insect of an hymenopterous species. The Cynops Querc folia, deposit their eggs on the leaves and tender branches of the tree—on excrescence is soon formed around

the egg, which enlarges the ball to the size of a bullet, inclosing the egg,—which in process of time is hatched, and the embryo often undergoing several changes, finally eats its way out of its prison.—This excrescence is the nut gall—and those found in Florida are equal in every respect to those imported from the Levant.

This tree seldom attains the height of ten feet, and grows principally in low and wet situations, and the galls cover the branches in great profusion. The writer of this gathered in the space of a few moments several pounds. When it is taken into consideration the importance of this production in dying and medicine, their present high price (from 50 to \$60 per cwt.) and their not being indigenous in any other part of the United States, we know of nothing that would so well repay the enterprise of any of our citizens, as collecting them and sending them to the northward for sale."

Desultory.

The Shakers.—It has been decided in Kentucky, that the law which authorizes the imposing fines by a court martial, on the Shakers, for not attending ordinary musters, is unconstitutional and void, as the religious tenets of that society forbid them bearing arms; and the property seized by the sheriff for such fines was restored.

The law of that state increasing the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, from five pounds to fifty dollars, has also been declared unconstitutional, because it deprived the party of trial by jury; and in consequence of this decision, the law was amended so as to provide for a jury trial before a justice of the peace.

Singular detection of Plagiarism.

A correspondent of the "Village Record" lately sent the Editor an essay as original, which the latter wrote and published in another paper, some years ago.

Early Marriage.—Tacitus says early marriage makes us immortal. It is the soul and chief prop of empire. That man who resolves to live without woman, and that woman who resolves to live without man, are enemies to the community in which they dwell, injurious to themselves, destructive to the world, apostates from nature, and rebels against heaven and earth.

Labor and the raw material.—It is stated in an article in the Aurora, that one pound of Sea Island Cotton worth 20 cents in Savannah, when sent to England and converted into green gauze, sells for about \$80; and that one pound of flax, converted into fine Brussels lace, will obtain nearly \$400!

A new green color has been discovered, and is formed from a decoction of coffee and sulphate of copper. Coffee kernels and the whites of eggs will produce the color, by laying together forty-eight hours.

Second Lambert.—There is a gentleman in the town of Centerharbor, in N. H. Mr. Caleb Towle, a wealthy and respectable farmer, whose height is 5 feet 10 inches, girth 7 feet, and weight 515 lbs. He is obliged to use a second chair for the more bulky part of his frame.

A valuable and wonderful Calf.

A calf, only seven months old on the 16th of last month, the property of Nathan Cook, of Fayette, Seneca co. N. York, is stated to have given, for the last month, from 1½ to 2 pints of milk every day; and has a bag and teats of a handsome size. The usual quantity of cream rises on the milk, as on milk from cows. The calf is but common sized for her age; and Mr. C. is obliged to have it milked regularly, to prevent injury.

Valuable Geese.

James Sisson, Esq. of Warren, (R. I.) has imported a species of geese from Bremen, which sometimes grow so large as to weigh 20 pounds and more—and has been successful in his attempts to raise them, having now 23 of them young and old.

A Steam-boat of iron has been put afloat to run between London and Paris. She draws less water than has been usual, is in every respect equal to the ordinary steam boat, and is utterly incombustible.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 24.
The fast sailing ship Philip Ibb, Capt. Wheeler, arrived here on Sunday morning, in 39 days from Liverpool. Capt. W. has politely furnished London papers to the evening of the 7th, and Liverpool to the 9th ult. both inclusive, being 8 days later than our last advices.—*Beacon.*

THE GREEKS.
Our latest dates furnish the most animating accounts of the successes of the Greeks over their barbarous foe. An official report by the Admiralty of Hydra and Spezzia, dated 5th July, states the loss in the Turkish fleet at Scio, to be, the Admiral's Ship of 130 guns, blown up; three other Ships of the Line burnt and sunk, seven frigates wrecked near Tschesme, and the greater part of their crew drowned, in consequence of a violent panic which seized upon the Turks. The Greeks had also captured 16 vessels out of the third expedition which sailed from Constantinople on the 4th of June, and the remainder were blockaded near Tschesme. A letter from a respectable merchant at Vienna, dated 24th July, states, that the Greeks had carried Art by storm, in addition to having taken the Castle of Athens, but that many of their best officers had fallen in the assault on the former. Only three important fortresses in the Morea remained in the hands of the Turks, and the whole of them had been treating for a surrender upon the same terms granted to the garrison of Napoli di Romania, but the Greeks overjoyed at the victory obtained over their fleet, refused a compliance.

No injury had been done to the crops by the wet weather in England, and they were so abundant as to produce a decline in price.

FRANCE.

The French papers state, that the King of Prussia is expected in Paris, and a very general opinion is entertained there, that arrangements have already been entered into with the French Government for the free passage of an *Austrian and Prussian Army* through France and Spain, and that extensive contracts have been made to supply them with hay and other requisites on their march. If this be correct, and it certainly agrees with the uncontradicted assertions made by the Left Side in the Chamber of Deputies, nothing could be more natural than that the Prussian Monarch should repair to Paris, in order to be within reach of his army, whilst the dangerous experiment of its passing through the exasperated people of France should be carried into effect. In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday se'night, General Foy, in alluding to this report, said:

"You have been told of the Holy Alliance—the Holy Alliance! we only know it through the tributes which it has imposed upon us, through the injuries which it has inflicted upon our country! But should its soldiers once again appear on the national territory, should a third military occupation threaten us, all Frenchmen, soldiers or not soldiers, (the whole of the Left Side rising at once; "Yes all! all!") all France would rise and march united to exterminate them!" (Loud and reiterated applause on the Left.)

It is remarkable that the speech, of which the above formed the peroration, though pronounced by General Foy, was in several passages applauded by the Centre, and heard throughout with great attention by the right, who did not oppose the notion that it be printed.

Accounts in the Paris journals from Madrid, dated the 18th ult. state, that the capital was perfectly tranquil, and the national militia, who were encamped in the Square of the Constitution, broke up and retired to their homes.

THE TURKS.

Accounts from Constantinople confirm the account of the death of the Captain Pacha, whose ship was blown up. The Russian troops have withdrawn from the Turkish frontier, so that all apprehensions of a war have for the present subsided. The Turkish fleet was gallantly attacked by 200 Greeks, and being destroyed, the victors have thus gained the dominion of that part of the sea. It will enable them to harass their foes most effectually, by cutting off supplies, and cooping them up in their blockaded ports.

PARIS, AUG. 5.

The Admiral of the fleet of the Pacha of Egypt, who had effected a landing in Candia, has not long had cause to rejoice in his good fortune, for his fleet consisting of 53 vessels having been defeated by the Greeks, he has been forced to retire, with the loss of 600 men, leaving behind him many horses and military stores of every description. These are the effects which naturally result from the butchery of Scio. Every Greek arm is now raised against the barbarians, and the certainty that either success or death awaits them, has increased their determination, and added to their courage in executing all their undertakings.

PORTUGAL.

On the 14th of July the Portuguese Cortes laid an additional import duty of 15 per cent. on British woollens. The British minister protested, but the Cortes

declared they were not convinced by his reasoning, although they wished to see all the diplomatic discussions which had taken place.

Before this affair is adjusted, general Dearbon, the ambassador from the U. S. will arrive at Lisbon, to form a commercial treaty.

The Cortes have directed a committee to draw up a project, on the basis that the executive power may be delegated to one or more persons in Brazil, but not to the Hereditary Prince.

The decree against the governor of Pernambuco, and the banishing certain individuals from Lisbon, was revoked.

By a recent estimate, Portugal is found to contain 3,019,400 souls.

BRAZIL.

The editor of the National Gazette says, "we learn that the Prince Royal in Brazil has proclaimed himself Emperor of Brazil, and that the official document has been received in Philadelphia."

CURACAO.

A correspondent, under date of 17th August, writes as follows: "The Spaniards appear to have declared open hostilities against our country. The brig Abena, of New Orleans, arrived three days ago from Puerto Cabello, in ballast, a prize to the Hercules Spanish man of war—she is condemned—and reports that the Hercules has captured two other vessels: one from Philadelphia, the other from Baltimore. So far do they carry their hostility against the United States, that the Spanish frigate Leher, of 44 guns, recently at this port, had the impudence to declare, that she was bound on a cruise for the United States frigate Macedonian, which vessel is supposed to be in this vicinity. God grant she may fall in with her, and the Don give himself any airs. He will have his day lights knocked out before he is aware of it."—*N. Adv.*

PORTO RICO.

It appears by recent accounts received at this port, via St. Thomas, that the capture of the Spanish privateer Pancheta, by the Grampus, has excited the ire of his Donship, the Governor of Porto Rico, who, it is stated, has imprisoned all our citizens at that place, and laid an embargo on all our Merchant vessels. One would suppose from this occurrence, that the privateering system was the particular object of the care of this wrathful and disinterested governor. If so, we can be at no loss to account for the number of the pirates, which continue to infest the West India seas. From the late proceedings in the British Parliament, it seems, the English government, instead of taking measures to sweep the ocean of these free-booters, has entered into negotiations with Spain on the subject; in the expectation no doubt, that Ferdinand will do all that is necessary to cure the evil. The specimen, which the governor of Porto Rico has given, of the disposition of the constituted authorities of Spain, to interfere and put down these robbers, evidently shows, that little or nothing, tending to the safety of commerce, is to be looked for from these negotiations. Something more substantial than paper must be made use of; and if those who have the control of these matters in the islands belonging to Spain, do not resort to efficient measures, but, on the contrary, openly protect the plunderers, it is incumbent on our government, without regard to the diplomatic policy of other nations, to act with promptness and vigor; and to employ force to exterminate this horde of robbers. The incalculable mischief done to our trade, imperiously calls for this, and the law of nations justifies the measure.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

LIMA.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Lieut. Weaver, of the Navy, arrived in this city on Friday last, from the Pacific, though not immediately from our squadron in that sea. He left Lima about the 25th of June, shortly before which a battle took place between the Royalists and a division of San Martin's army, in which the latter were decisively beaten, and nearly destroyed. No other event of importance had recently occurred.

Lieut. Weaver came over land from the Pacific to the Atlantic, across the Isthmus of Panama, which has become an interesting country from the possibility of an attempt, some time or other, being made to connect the two great oceans at that point, if the nature of the intervening land be found to admit the practicability of such a work. Lieut. W. represents the country, on the route which he came, as generally low and flat; and such an one, we should presume, as would render an inter-oceanic communication, by canal, between the rivers which fall into each sea, a work neither very difficult nor expensive. We did not see Lieut. W. ourselves during his stay in town, or our inquiries would have enabled us to give a more particular description of the Isthmus. Its general character, however, may be understood from the above, and from his denominating it as throughout an arid and fever country, of which he had good evidence, being detained some time on the road by the sickness.

INDIA.

Late advices from India state, that Sir Edward Hyde East, (formerly a reporter in the Court of King's Bench), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, is about to depart for England; and that 12,000 rupees had been subscribed for the purpose of defraying the expense of erecting his statue in the town-hall of Calcutta.

A new weekly paper, edited by a learned Hindoo, has been recently published in India, in the Bengalee language. It is the first attempt of the kind; but the first and second numbers were purchased with so much avidity, that both were out of print. The subjects on which they treated were the liberty of the native press, and the right of trial by jury. The title of the paper is as singular as its publication is novel. It is entitled 'Sunghaud Comumuddi,' or the 'Moon of Intelligence.' The Sun and the Star are by no means uncommon titles; but this is the first instance we have known in which an editor has even impliedly admitted the existence of lunar influence as applied to himself, although the fraternity are often willing enough to acknowledge the very great extent to which it prevails over others. [Charleston Courier.]

The London Courier, which has asked by what right any interference in the domestic concerns of the Turkish Empire could be attempted, and why the Turks should be more obnoxious to a crusade than any other European nation, has in a manner answered and refuted itself in the following remarks made in the number of the 29th July:

"Let us suppose France and England to unite with Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in demanding from the Porte the recognition of independence claimed by its revolted subjects. What would infallibly ensue? Long before a shot could be fired in support of this demand, there would be few surviving Greeks to accept their freedom, when obtained for them. The insulted pride and exasperated fanaticism of Mussulmen would prepare such a page of blood for future history, as could scarcely be paralleled in the annals of past massacre and slaughter."

This is saying in effect that it would be better for the Greeks to be all butchered piecemeal, than to risk the danger of giving them help.

TRADE WITH THE CANADAS.

Extract of a letter to a Merchant in this village, from an intelligent Merchant in Montreal, dated 22d August, 1822.

St. Lawrence, N. Y. Gazette.

"We yesterday received from Quebec, a copy of the bill before the British Parliament, for the union of these Provinces, and in which is incorporated the terms on which trade may be carried on with the United States. It is with much concern I have to state that under this new law, *Ashes*, Salted Provisions, Butter, Lard, &c. are totally excluded. Flour is admitted on paying a duty of five shillings sterling per barrel. Wheat, and all kinds of grain, admissible free of duty.

It is true that this act had not yet become a law, by our last accounts; but the bill had been once or twice read, without opposition, and little doubt remains but before this time it has received the royal sanction, and may be momentarily expected out. Under these circumstances it behoves you to hurry down all the ashes and other produce you have on hand for this place without delay. The price of ashes will no doubt advance in consequence of this unfortunate and unexpected news.

"The law is making a great sensation here. Some of our most intelligent merchants are of opinion that there is a mistake in that part of the law which excludes Ashes, and that the same will be discovered and rectified before its final passage thro' both houses of Parliament."

The Catholic population of Lower Canada in 1820, was 335,000; that of the city of Quebec, 14,000; and that of Montreal, 12,000; as the ratio of increase for several years past has been found to be one-twentieth per annum, it may therefore at present be considered as amounting to 360,000. The Protestant population will not exceed 40,000, so that the whole population of Lower Canada may be stated at 400,000 souls.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 16.

The British frigate Iphigenia, Com. Sir R. Menas, may be hourly expected at this port from Jamaica and Havana. By this vessel the editors of the New-York Gazette have received, via Havana, Jamaica papers to the first ult. The Iphigenia arrived at Kingston on the 25th July from Sierra Leone, whence she sailed on the 26th of June. She was one of the fleet which captured a number of slave vessels on the Coast in the month of April last, an account of which was published in last Monday's Gazette. From the statement of this affair in the Jamaica Courant of the 26th July, it appears that one of the captured vessels (the Spanish schooner Yeaman) was upset and lost on her passage from the River to Sierra Leone for adjudication, and all on board, consisting of two officers, eight or ten seamen, and

380 slaves, perished. Another schooner, called the Vacua, when taken possession of, had a lighted match hanging over the spare magazine hatch; placed there by the crew before they jumped overboard to swim to the shore. It was providentially discovered by one of the Iphigenia's men, who put his hand under the burning wick, and removed it. She had a large quantity of powder on board, and if the match had taken effect, 325 slaves, together with the officers and men from the Iphigenia, would have been blown up.

A vessel arrived at Kingston on the 25th July, in eight days from Chagres. An embargo had been laid in that port upon all vessels, for the purpose of sending the troops, lately occupying the garrison of Quito, to the Havana.—*Gazette.*

From the New-York Sentinel, Sept. 17.

Health of the City.—It will be seen by a reference to the report of the Board of Health, that the accounts of yesterday are somewhat more gloomy than any that has preceded it. It will also be seen, that cases are reported as happening out of what is called the infected district, and which cannot by any possibility be traced to it. It is also manifest that cases of fever have occurred which have never been reported to the Board of Health. These circumstances united, are evidence that the disease is rapidly extending throughout the city.

The number of deaths of the prevailing fever, up to this day is 94. This is about half of all the cases reported. The other half may be supposed to have recovered; but as many of them were removed from the city as soon as they sickened, we have no authentic account of the termination of their complaint, and only ten or twelve recoveries are really known. The sick generally die on the fourth day. It is the dreadful mortality of the disorder, and not the number of cases, which alarms our citizens. It is remarkable, however, that none of our watchmen have sickened, and this has given rise to a new theory respecting the infection. Formerly physicians said, avoid the infected city during the evening, night and morning, but you may freely enter it during the heat of noon; then it was supposed that the dense vapors which were fatal at night, were rarified and innocent through the day. While our watchmen have escaped, persons who have gone at mid-day to remove things have been infected, and it is now conjectured that the noxious atmosphere is of so heavy a nature, that it is harmless until acted on and expanded by the heat of the sun.

The New-Orleans Gazette of the 20th of August, says—"The city of New-Orleans was never more healthy at any season of the year than it is at present. The air is mild and pleasant, refreshed by frequent showers; and the lassitude produced by the heat of noon, is repaired by the coolness of the night and morning."

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

Whilst the New-York Journals are teeming with discussions upon the question of the contagious character and the foreign and domestic origin of yellow fever, drawn from facts in that city, perhaps an examination of the sickness in our vessels of war, which from time to time have arrived this season, at different ports, from the West Indies, may present important illustrations on this subject. If we have been correctly informed, the disease on board the Hornet must have had a very remarkable origin. This vessel of war was absent from the United States less than thirty days. She had been completely fitted for sea, at the navy yard in Norfolk. She proceeded for Havana and laid there only three or four days. Having sprung one of her masts, or met with some disaster that required repairs, it was thought more prudent to return to Norfolk, than to remain in the West Indies for such a purpose. No unusual sick list was presented to the health officer on her arrival, and she was allowed to go to the Navy Yard for repairs. Captain Warrington determined to clear out the lower hold as a mere matter of precaution. We have heretofore published, that out of 17 persons who were employed in this service, 14 were taken sick with the yellow fever; and 10 seamen and two officers had died at the last accounts. The hold, we understand, did not appear to be foul; but a fatal miasma had been generated there from some unaccountable cause, probably during her three days detention in the Havana. We hope some of the faculty will report distinctly upon this case.

DISTRESSING DROUGHT.

The following account of the distressing drought in the state of New-York, is applicable, in its most melancholy features, to the middle states generally, we believe, but that it is to this neighbourhood, we know too well.—*Nat. Intel.*

New-York, Sept. 9.

A gentleman who has been through the southern part of Ulster and the whole of Orange counties, informs us that the drought in that direction is distressing beyond any former experience. Vegetation is almost extinguished, and the many streams, rivulets and rivers, which coursed their way in a northerly direction,

to the Hudson, are literally dry. The Walkill, which is the great reservoir of the waters flowing from the Shawangunk mountains on the west, and a high range of lands of some ten or twelve miles on the east, no longer presents a volume of water, which has heretofore filled its channel; the bottom is bared, and the aquatic plants have died, and are in rapid decomposition. Farmers have to go miles for water for their families and for their stock, and the mills are so much overrun, (those of them which can do any business,) that the consumption of flour in the country is more than their supplies of water can accomplish. On the whole, the farmers in this luxurious country labour under severe calamities; and their depression of spirits is in accordance with their blighted prospects.

Croup.—Dr. Reddelin, of Weismar, has communicated to the Royal Society at Göttingen the following successful treatment of Croup, after the usual remedies had been tried without effect: The patient was a female aged 19, who, on the third day after being seized with the Croup, was unable to swallow, had begun to rattle in the throat, and seemed approaching rapidly to dissolution. Dr. Reddelin insinuated, by means of a quill, a mixture of Spanish snuff and marrocco into her nostrils; and after repeating this mixture a second time, it excited sneezing and vomiting; this occasioned the discharge of two long membranous cylinders from the trachea (wind-pipe) upon which the rattling immediately ceased, and the patient was rescued from instantaneous suffocation. One of the tubes, when split open, measured nine French lines in breadth; they were quite white, and bore a strong extension without injury to their fibrous texture.

Three or four hundred very large sized Water Melons, arrived here on Saturday last in the brig Hamlet, from Philadelphia. They were laid in at 10 cents each, and sold readily at 50 cents; affording a much better profit than any other article of the cargo. This is but fair—in the early part of the season we supply our friends in the northern and middle states with this commodity, and they now reciprocate the favor, when the melon season is nearly over with us, by repaying us in kind. [Charleston Cour.]

A gigantic and well disciplined system of villainy has been detected and brought to light through the medium of the Post Office. A correspondence between the convicts in the Baltimore Penitentiary, and a number of persons in and out of the city, has for some time been carried on, by which means an organized system of counterfeiting and altering bank notes, was established in the Penitentiary. Thirteen plates, or rather parts of plates, of five, ten, twenty and fifty dollar bills, for altering genuine notes of low denominations, was found. The genuine notes were furnished by one of the deputy keepers, who is now in confinement, and whose detection was owing to the letters being intercepted at the Post Office, and the dies and plates being found in a bag, which was stowed away in the loft of one of the departments.

Four of the convicts were concerned in the transaction, one of whom cut the dies, and the other three were employed in disseminating the spurious notes, by letters, and receiving genuine ones in return.—The notes that have been detected were principally on the Frederick County Bank. As measures are taking to develop this plot more fully, and to punish those who are known to be accomplices, we shall wait the issue of the investigation.

Balt. Morn. Chron. 31st ult.

Mr. Miner of the Village Record, says: "Printers are so frequently called upon to publish advertisements under the pretence of serving the cause of humanity, and of giving public notice of matters of public utility, for which they receive nothing; that it operates as a heavy pull back upon their equitable receipts;—and verily he is correct. There are many who seem to imagine that the business in which they are engaged, or that their discoveries are of vast importance to the community, while the printer as they suppose, is really bound to aid them in the prosecution of the one, and of circulating a knowledge of the other, without any compensation. In other words, he is to be the servant of every one, who possesses an ordinary stock of presumption, though beggary to him should be the consequence of it."—*Alex. Herald.*

A young gentleman having occasion to ask a lady for the snuffers across the table, addressed her in the following emphatic and enamoured strain:—"Most beautiful, accomplished and charming lady, will your ladyship, by an unmerited and undeserved condescension of your infinite goodness, please to extend to your most obsequious, devoted, and very humble servant, that pair of ignipotent digesters, that I may exasperate the excrecences of this nocturnal cylindric luminary, in order that the refrugent brightness of its resplendent brilliancy may dazzle the vision of our ocular optics more potently."

From the Raleigh Enquirer.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1822.

"Imprison'd fires in the close dungeons pent,
"Roar to get free, and struggle for a vent."

The Cape Fear Recorder has held a rod over our heads for three or four weeks past, because, forsooth, we "have again brought forward the subject of a Convention." From the formal and pompous manner in which the Editor of the Recorder announced his intention to reply to the remarks we made in the Western Carolinian of the 27th August, relative to a Convention, and to take in hand the presentment of our Grand Jury at August Court, we confess we did anticipate something more redoubtable than the Cape Fear Recorder ever yet could claim the gestation of. But, instead of attempting to show, by argument or reason, either the injustice of the cause in which the people of the West are now struggling, or the inexpediency of the measures they are pursuing to obtain their rights as freemen, the Editor of the Recorder, in his paper of the 14th Sept. has a column of the same hacknied, rusty prattle he has a hundred times before repeated. Take the following as a specimen:—

"I hear arguments have, heretofore, been sufficiently refuted, and their deductions from them clearly shown to be unfounded. In their paper of the 27th ultimo, we find, however, nearly the old jargon."

Again:—
"We know not the custom of the West," but we are certain that, as yet, the people of the East have never had a black representative—and, by the by, we are strongly of the opinion, under our present excellent constitution, that persons of that description would be ineligible. We would, therefore, recommend the prophets to rest quiet until the fulfilment of their predictions, and then they will certainly have a majority in the legislature—for when the "gloomy aspect" appears, our *sable* voters will have to procure "Western men" to represent them, who, no doubt, will stick to the text, from which the editors of the "Carolinian" have been so long harping upon."

We would also recommend to the voters, that when the event happens, to apply, in the first instance, to the editors of the "Carolinian," for they would certainly then have one WHITE'S face to cheer the gloomy aspect."

Now if the above are the reasons,—the mighty reasons, that are to silence the thousand tongues in the West, which proclaim the grievous operation of our present Constitution on a great majority of the freemen of the State, we must exclaim, in borrowed language,

"O heav'n, in what a labyrinth are we led!
"We could get out, but he detains the thread!"

Although the Editor of the Recorder stands forth the champion of a bad cause, to maintain the principles of which he is reduced to most desperate subterfuges, we did not expect he would so far lose sight of the comity due between gentlemen of good breeding, in a controversy of a general nature, as to indulge in such coarse, invidious personalities as were contained in his paper of the 14th Sept. He may rest assured, that such jibes will not be countenanced by men of refined manners. It evinces, too, either a paucity of intellect, or a morbid imagination in a writer, to descend to jeering attempts at wit.

But here comes the Halifax Compiler,—with his "plot to destroy the Constitution,"—his "march of a western army,"—sputtering away, as usual. Regardless of Dilworth, or Webster, or Murray, he jumbles together, "without form or comeliness," words, sentences, and ideas—

"Mingled thus, their issue is incestuous,—
"Falschood is deniz'd, virtue is barbarous."

Now only hear him!—

"A Plot to destroy the Constitution!"

The Grand Jury of Rowan County has made a report of grievances; in which a concert of measures among the counties friendly to the call of a convention, is solicited. Governor Holmes has sworn to protect the Constitution—and no man in the State has more power to do so. Can he then, forgetting this important oath, sit with a quiet mind, when the destruction of this instrument is thus openly and deliberately plotted by the malcontents of the west?"

Gov. Holmes, we are certain, knows his duty as well as the Editor of the Compiler does; and we are sure he will do it, without instruction from such a source.

But the most effectual argument we can offer on the subject of a Convention, is from the people themselves. We have the satisfaction of publishing, this week, a representation of our political grievances from the Grand Jury of Burke county, similar to that of Wilkes and Rowan counties. However the Recorder may cavil at the Grand Jury's intermeddling with matters extraneous to their functions as Grand Jurymen, as independent freeholders they certainly have a right, in common with their other fellow-citizens, to remonstrate against any grievance under which they may conceive themselves suffering. We have yet no holy inquisition in our country, to muzzle the mouths of the people.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
BURKE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1822.

The Grand Jury for the County of Burke, whilst discharging their functions in relation to the legal, moral and criminal inquiries of the county, claim, in common with their fellow-citizens at large, the right of presenting any political grievances that are destructive of the first principles of the government under which they live. Believing, as they do, that all men are by nature free and equal, and that civil and political liberty is founded in a perfect equality of absolute and relative rights, they assume, as fundamental truths, 1st. That all power is vested in, and derived from, the people; 2d. That this people have a right to form a political compact, by which the government of the whole may be delegated to a few; 3d. That the powers and rights not expressly surrendered by the terms of that compact, are reserved to those from whom they were derived; 4th. That when those to whom the government of the people has been entrusted lose sight of the principles upon which it is founded, and cease to respect the conditions that determine the tenure of their trust, the people have a right to withdraw their confidence, and to alter or amend the political compact by which they were united together.

When, by a political eruption in the year 1776, we became severed from our mother country, and formed our present constitution, we still retained some vestiges of colonial government, and continued to be represented in general assembly by counties, without thoroughly investigating one of the principal causes of our dismemberment—the right of representation in Parliament. The people at that time assumed and exercised the right and power of governing themselves; and, by incorporating the Bill of Rights into their constitution, still retain those rights and powers.

At the adoption of the constitution of North-Carolina, the people had not entirely recovered from the hereditary and political phthisis that palsied the members of the English Constitution, in the shape of rotten and depopulated boroughs.

This Grand Jury therefore present, as a grievance, the inequality of representation in this respect. The right and power of limiting the number of their delegates, either in convention or assembly, is inseparable from the right and power of choosing them. This Grand Jury, therefore, present as a grievance the multitudinous number of representatives in the General Assembly. They also present, as a serious grievance, the too frequent meeting of the General Assembly, believing that the multiplicity of laws originates from this source, and tends to enfeeble their operation. This Grand Jury are seriously impressed with the belief, that if we could reduce the number of our representatives one third, and limit the meeting of the Legislature to two years, instead of one, that the saving in the expenses of our government would, in the course of ten years, (without increasing the burthens of the people,) enable us to adopt a general system of internal improvement, highly useful and important to the country; among which we consider the erection of public Schools as of primary consequence.

The Grand Jury of Burke county for bear to point out in this short notice, the numerous defects that exist in the constitution of this State, or to enumerate the many political grievances under which they labour; but anxiously anticipate a cordial and active co-operation from their fellow citizens of the Western districts of North-Carolina, in the grand project of constitutional reform. They therefore recommend to the free citizens of Burke, to choose delegates from each captain's company, to meet at Morganton on the day of for the purpose of adopting the most convenient and practicable plan for carrying their wishes into effect, on the great and necessary objects to which they have adverted.

RICHARD BIRD, Foreman.

Samuel P. Carson,
Elisha P. Miller,
Read Hight,
Alfred Hartley,
John Burgen,
Berrey Burnett,
Benjamin Newland,
George Holloway,
James Murphy,
Daniel Brown,
Thomas Hemphill,
Philip Martin,
John Murphy,
William Parkes,
Hugh Connelly,
Nimrod Elliott,
William Gibbs.

ORDINATION.

The Rev. Hugh Wilson was ordained on Saturday, the 14th of Sept. at Statesville, N. C. by the Presbytery of Concord, to the holy work of the Christian ministry. The Rev. J. M. Wilson, of Mecklenburg county, preached the ordination sermon, from Acts, 26. 18; and the Rev. James M'Lee, D. D. offered the consecrating prayer, and gave the charge.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Fredell county, and a son of the Rev. Dr. L. F. Wilson, who was for many years an able, devoted, and successful minister of the New Testament in this part of the Lord's vineyard. His memory is still dear to the churches which enjoyed his ministrations. Mr. Hugh Wilson received his classical and theological education at Princeton, and is destined to the mission among the Chickasaws, in the state of Mississippi, established by the Synod of South-Carolina and Georgia.

A variety of circumstances united to give this transaction peculiar interest and solemnity. It is the first ordination of a missionary to the unevangelized parts of the world, that has ever taken place in N. Carolina. The subject of foreign missions, which has for some years excited so much interest, engaged so many prayers and liberalities of the pious in its favor in almost every part of the Christian world, has not, unhappily till within a very short period, attracted much notice in this part of the country. A numerous, intelligent and highly respectable audience collected from the surrounding country, to the distances of 15 or 20 miles, to witness this solemn transaction. The meeting house, though comparatively large, could not accommodate near all the people. On this account, it was deemed expedient that the ordination should take place in a pleasant grove, in front of the meeting house, and only a very short distance from it.

All the exercises were able, appropriate and impressive. They did much credit to their respective authors. At their close, a solemnity so peculiar rested on the minds of the people, that we almost unconsciously exclaimed, "Surely God is in this place."

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered the next day, to about 250 professed friends of the Redeemer, in the presence of a much more numerous and equally attentive audience. Thirteen persons for the first time yielded obedience to the dying injunction of their divine Saviour, "Do this in remembrance of me." To many, we believe, it was a season of refreshing from the presence of our God. On Monday, after two more appropriate and impressive discourses, the people slowly and reluctantly separated. They seemed to say, by their silent tears and heavenly serenity, "It is good to be here."

This meeting, during the whole of its continuance, was distinguished by great propriety of conduct. It was truly delightful to witness so numerous an assembly listening for five or six hours at a time, with only a few minutes intercession, to the exhibition of divine truth, and not discover impatience on account of the length of the religious services. O that there may be many similar meetings in this part of the Lord's vineyard!

Mr. Wilson and his wife, we understand, will leave this region early in Oct. for the field of his future labours. In Tennessee, he is to be joined by a sister. Several subscription papers are in circulation to raise money for the support of the mission for which Mr. W. is designed. We doubt not but a considerable sum will be collected in this vicinity for this benevolent object. How much better to employ a small part of our property in sending the blessings of Christianity and civilization to the Indians, than to expend millions in exterminating them! In this respect, the general Government is, in our opinion, acting the part of wise statesmen, and distinguished philanthropists.

COMMUNICATED.

Statesville, Sept. 21, 1822.

An enterprising agriculturist in Newton, (Ms.) has this season manufactured seven hundred gallons of Currant Wine. This, it will be recollected, is manufactured by one individual.

John Scott is re-elected to Congress from the State of Missouri, by what majority is not known.

A black man, with a wooden leg, made application to the commissioners of the almshouse for assistance. "What do you do for a living?" says one. "Why," said the black, "I opens oysters in season, and picks up a crumb." And what else? "Why, I cleans boots when I can get any to clean." Well, nothing else? "Why, y'es, I sometimes Doctors." Ah, and can you cure the rheumatism? "Yes, sir," said Cuff, "when it does't reach the marrow of the bone." M. Y. Jafer.

The Legislature of Mississippi have fixed the legal rate of interest at 8 per cent. per annum. Persons who loan money, however, may recover 10 per cent. if the borrower contracts to pay it.

Fourteen of the largest vessels that sail the lakes, were safely moored in Buffalo harbor, Lake Erie, on the 5th August. It was a truly gratifying spectacle, says the Buffalo Journal, and is indicative of the rapidly increasing commerce of these waters.

Edmund Law, Esq. formerly of Washington city, has been appointed by the Governor and Council of Florida, territorial Judge for the Eastern division of the territory.

Edward Coles, formerly of Virginia, is elected Governor of the state of Illinois, by a majority of 500 votes over his opponent, Gen. Phillips.

Daniel P. Cook, the present member from Illinois, is elected to the 18th Congress, by a majority of near 1000 votes over his competitor, Mr. M'Lean.

Messrs. Eddy and Duffee, the present members from Rhode-Island, have been re-elected to Congress without opposition.—Nat. Intel.

MARRIED.

In Rutherford, on Tuesday, the 24th Sept. by the Rev. H. M. Kerr, Mr. Jesse U. Groves to Miss Margaret Long, both of that county.

DIED.

Near Lincolnton, on the evening of the 24th ult. Mrs. Jane Summey, consort of George Summey. She has left an affectionate husband, and one small infant, to lament their irreparable loss.

In this city, on Sunday evening last, Ann Eliza, the daughter of Joseph Gale, sen. after a painful illness of five weeks. Cut off in the prime of her days, and in the practise of every duty, she died lamented, as she lived beloved. The Editors of this paper cannot pen the eulogy of the deceased, for it would not become them to say all they feel. Her family and the friends who best knew her virtues, will most regret her premature death.—Raleigh Register.

In Dublin, Georgia, on the 14th inst. Mr. John B. Hines, one of the editors of the Georgia Journal, and formerly of Raleigh.

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.—22

Dr. Asa M'Kinley,

INFORMS the citizens of Concord, and its vicinity, that he has located himself in the town of Concord, at Mr. Henry Williams', as Physician. Any calls that may be made in his professional line of business, will be promptly attended to. 3w/24 Oct. 3, 1822.

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C. Oct. 1, 1822.

WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, William Alexander, Louisa Alexander, David Allen, B.—David Bradford, Andrew Boston, Joshua Baker, Daniel Burdick, Herum Brown, C.—William T. Cowles, John Con, Erastus or John Case, E.—John Edlemann, Joshua Ellegood, Elizabeth Ettle, F.—Frederick Friesland, Alexander Ferguson, G.—Susannah Glover, William Glover, H.—Joseph Howell, Levi Huncut, Mr. Harris, (Taylor) Samuel Harris, Thomas Hope 2, Jacob Hagler, Thompson H. H., Webb Hart, Archibald Houston, William H. H., J.—Elizabeth Johnson, K.—Francis Kirkpatrick, Samuel Killaugh, Col. D. Kerr, L.—George Litaker, Christopher Lifter, James Lamb, M.—Joseph M'Kinley, Paul Misenheimer, Mathias Mitchell, John M'Clarty, Nathaniel Montherick, Christopher Melker, James M'Clarty, John Means, John Mullens, O.—Daniel Oudy, P.—Phifer & M'Lee 2, John Pharr, Peter Pless, Daniel Proppes, Nathan Phillips, R.—Henry Rossmann, Hugh Ross, Philip Rumble, Seth Rogers, Peter Rumble, Francis Ross, S.—Elizabeth Spain, Satterwhite & Travis, Martin Stough, Philip Shive, Asa Smith, Jonathan Smith, John Stafford, V.—Alfred Venson, W.—Rev. John M. Wilson, Mary Willie, Paul Walter, James Wase, Y.—John Yow, D. STORKE, J. P. M.

State of North-Carolina.

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1822. David Tate, in right of Thomas Cole and David Davenport, vs. Adam Carter, and the heirs of Martin Davenport, deceased: Petition for partition. Whereas David Tate, in right of Thomas Cole and David Davenport, hath applied to the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Burke county, to divide and make partition of three tracts of land, belonging to the heirs of Martin Davenport; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Thomas Davenport is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the said Thomas Davenport appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Sept. 7, 1822. J. ERWIN, Clerk.
Price adv. \$2 00. 6w/27

Copperas water is a cheap and certain destruction to weeds, which cannot be too generally known.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the timely strain admires—no more.



FROM THE KENTUCKY ADVERTISER.
COLUMBIA'S PLAIN.

Our heroes of old are fast fading away,
With the glory and honor of patriots tried;
And the Brave, who succeed them, but live for
a day,
Then die in the bloom of their laurels and pride.

The few of the worthies of Washington's days,
Who remain in the land which their bravery
blest,
Are indeed but a few!—and each morrow conveys
A Statesman or Warrior to glory and rest!

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE.

A man who saw his son, quite handy,
Toss of a glass of raw French Brandy!
Said, "Neddy, you should not do so,
For liquor is your greatest foe."
But we are taught to love our foes,
Quoth Ned: so Father, here it goes.

DESCRIPTION OF A DANDY.

[BY A LADY.]

A Dandy's a thing without meaning or worth,
Unlike any creature that moves upon earth;
A Fungus, unknown to philosophy's eye,
It seems to exist, but we cannot tell why.
Of no species a part—neither fish, flesh nor fowl,
And shunn'd by mankind, as the birds shun the
owl;

A thing, which of value no mortal can render,
Made up by a tailor, without any gender,
Of belts and of bandages, buckram and tape,
And in all points, but *sense*, like a monkey or ape;
And yet such poor nothings with apes to compare,
Is an act of injustice to brutes, I declare;
For apes have reflection, and useful the ass,
But a Dandy can only reflect in his glass.
Then heed not these Dandies, dear ladies, I pray,
For should you approach one, 'twould faint quite
away.

We have heard of a Buck, Macaroni, and Shark;
But a Dandy, poor thing, was unknown in the ark,
For Noah had never endeavored to save
A thing of no use from the deluge's wave.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.
Struck with the force of the following chapter
on the employment of time, and the indepen-
dence of happiness on riches, we give it, uncon-
nected with the name of the elegant author, that
it may be read without prejudice.

HAPPINESS.

It is vain to say that the table of
wealth is more delicate than that of
mediocrity. When the labourer is
well fed, he is content. The different
cookery of different people proves that
good cheer is that to which we have
been accustomed.*†

There are then ten or twelve hours in
the day, in which all men, able to pro-
cure the necessities of life, may be
equally happy. With regard to the
ten or twelve remaining hours, that is
to say, those that separate a rising
want from one that is gratified, who
can doubt that men do not then enjoy
the same felicity, if they commonly
make the same use of them, and if all
devote them to labour, that is, in the
acquisition of money sufficient to sup-
ply their wants? Now the postillion
who rides, the carter who drives, and
the clerk who engrosses, all in their
several ranks, propose the same end;
they must, therefore, in this sense, em-
ploy their time in the same manner.

But it will be said, is it the same
with the opulent idler? His riches
furnish him, without labour, with all
he wants. I allow it. But is he there-
fore more happy? No. Nature does
not multiply in his favour the wants of
hunger, love, &c. But does not the
opulent man fill up in a manner more
agreeable the interval that separates a
gratified want from one that is rising?
I doubt it.

* This saying brings to my mind that of a
French cook. He was in England where he saw
every thing dressed with butter sauce. What!
says he, in this country where they count a hun-
dred different religions, have they only one sauce
for all their meats? France for me; there we
have only one religion, but in return there is no
meat that we do not eat with a hundred differ-
ent sorts of sauce.

† Hear Bethel's sermons, one not vers'd in
schools,
But strong in sense and wise without the rules.
Go work, hunt, exercise, (he thus began.)
Then scorn a homely dinner, if you can;
If their plain bread and milk will do the feat,
The pleasure lies in you, and not the meat.

Pop's Imitation of Horace.
It is, in fact, on the more or less happy em-
ployment of these ten or twelve hours, that
the happiness or misery of the greatest part of mankind

The artisan is doubtless subject to
labour, and so is the idle opulent to
discontent: and which of these two
evils are the greatest?

If labour be generally regarded as
an evil, it is because in most govern-
ments the necessities of life are not to
be had without excessive labour; from
whence the very idea of labour con-
stantly excites that of pain.

Labour, however, is not pain in it-
self. Habit renders it easy; and when
it is pursued without remarkable fa-
tigue, it is in itself an advantage. How
many artisans are there who when rich
still continue their occupations, and
quit them not without regret, when age
obliges them to it. There is nothing
that habit does not render agreeable.

In the exercise of their employ-
ments, their professions, their talents,
the magistrate who judges, the smith
who forges, and the messenger who
runs, the poet and musician who com-
pose, all taste nearly the same pleas-
ure, and in their several occupations
equally find means to avoid that natu-
ral evil, discontent.

The busy man is the happy man.—
To prove this, I distinguish two sorts
of pleasures. The one are the *pleas-
ures of the senses*. These are found-
ed on corporeal wants, are enjoyed by
all conditions of men, and at the time
of enjoyment all are equally happy.—
But those pleasures are of short dura-
tion.

The others are the *pleasures of ex-
pectation*. Among these I reckon all
the means of procuring corporeal pleas-
ures; these means are by expectation
always converted into real pleasures.
When a joiner takes up his plane, what
does he experience? All the pleasures
of expectation annexed to the payment
for his work. Now these pleasures
are not experienced by the opulent
man, who finds in his money, without
labour, an exchange for all the objects
of his desires. He has nothing to do
to procure them, and is so much the
more subject to discontent. He is
therefore always uneasy, always in mo-
tion, continually rolling about in his
carriage, like the squirrel in his cage,
to get rid of his disgust.

To be happy, the idle opulent is
forced to wait, till nature excites in
him some fresh desire. It is therefore
the disgust of idleness, that in him fills
up the interval between a gratified and
a rising want. But in the artisan it is
labour, which affording him the means
of providing for his wants and his
amusements, becomes thereby agree-
able.

The wealthy idler experiences a
thousand instances of discontent, while
the labouring man enjoys the contin-
ual pleasure of fresh expectations.

Labour, when it is moderate, is in
general the most happy method of em-
ploying our time, when we have no
want to gratify, and do not enjoy any
of the pleasures of the senses, of all
others doubtless the most poignant,
and least durable.

How many agreeable sensations are
unknown to him whom no want obliges
to think! Do my immense riches se-
cure me all the pleasures that the poor
desire, but cannot obtain without much
labour? I give myself up to indolence.
I wait, as I just now said, with impa-
tience, till nature shall awake in me
some new desire; and while I wait, am
discontented and unhappy. It is not
so with the man of business. When
the idea of labour, and of the money
with which it is required, are associa-
ted in the memory with the idea of
happiness, the labour itself becomes a
pleasure. Each stroke of the axe
brings to the workman's mind the plea-
sure that the money he is to receive
for his day's labour will procure him.

In general, every useful occupation
fills up, in the most agreeable manner,
the interval that separates a gratified
want from a rising want; that is, the ten or
twelve hours of the day, when we most
envy the indolence of the rich, and
think they enjoy superior happiness.

The pleasure with which the carter
puts his team to the cart, and the trades-
man opens his chest, and his journal, is
a proof of this truth.

Employment gives pleasure to every
moment, but is unknown to the great
and idle opulent. The measure of our
wealth, whatever prejudice may think,
is not therefore the measure of our
happiness. Consequently, in every
condition, where, as I have said, a man
can, by moderate labour, provide for
all his wants, is above indigence, and
not exposed to the discontent of the
idly rich, he is nearly as happy as he
can be.

Men, therefore, without being equal
in riches and power, may be equal in

happiness. Whence comes it, then, that
kingdoms are peopled with none but
the unfortunate?

ETYMOLOGY.

Is a very amusing science. To pur-
sue the sound requires no learning, and
there have been so many derivations of
names and things, which have no rela-
tion to *sense*, that any body may become
an etymologist.

Lord Coke says that *money* is de-
rived from *mones*, (to admonish) 'be-
cause it admonisheth its possessor to
make a good use of it.'—Now this, in
our humble opinion, is contrary to fact,
for he who possesses most money at-
tends least to admonition.

Some of Swift's etymologies were
very excellent, as far as the sound could
convey the sense. 'Bucephalus, says
he, the horse of Alexander, was so
christened from the number of *busy*
*fellow*s employed about him as grooms.'
But his derivation of the word *Balaam*,
is still better.—The man whom the
Jews called Balaam was a shepherd,
who by often crying *ba* to his lambs was
therefore called *Balaam*.

Every body is acquainted with Horne
Tooke's learned etymology of King
Pepin. He derives it from the Greek
word '*Opser*!' as thus—'Opser, Eper,
Oper, Diaper, Napkin, Nipkin, Pipkin,
Pippin-king, King Pepin.' The ri-
diculous is here well sustained. But
this probably is not as clear to the gen-
eral reader as the name of Mr. Fox
being derived from a *rainy day*! As
thus—'Rainy day, rain a little, rain
much, rain hard, reynard, Fox.' These
derivations, it must be confessed, run
along the margin of the tongue per-
fectly smooth and free, and are as trace-
able as *Isaac*, which signifies, *he smiled*;
but certain learned men have derived
it from *eyes-ache*, because the Talmu-
dists report that he had a pain in his
eyes.

The two following are rather more
abstruse:

'*Bumper*.—The origin of the word
bumper is from *au bon pere*; for when
the English were good Catholics, and
not as they now are, heretics, they usu-
ally drank the Pope's health in a full
glass, every day after dinner—*au bon*
pere—to our good father.'

'*A Horse-laugh*.—A horse-laugh is
certainly a corruption from a *horse*-
laugh, (perhaps such a one as that of
Erasmus, at a stupid book, which cur-
sed him of his distemper,) and doubt-
less had its origin from one who had
a very rough voice, or a violent cold.
Still there is not in all cases, any chance
of coming to a precise decision, be-
cause we have, in the vegetable world,
the *horse-chestnut*, the *horse-walnut*,
and the *horse-radish*. In the animal
world, the *horse-muscle*, *horse-cmnet*,
(formica leo) *horse-crab*, and (with
great submission) a *horse-godmother*,
signifying a tall, bony, coarse, vulgar
woman, who would possibly make
some particular gentlemen as *sick as a*
horse to look at, although they never
saw a horse sick—nor did we.'

[Charleston City Gazette.]

CORONATION OATH.

Many of our readers, no doubt,
would be glad to see the form of the
oath that was administered to the *por-
tuguese* George IV. upon his being crown-
ed King of Great Britain, (France)
Ireland, Scotland, defender of the
faith, &c. &c. To gratify curiosi-
ty, we have copied it from a late Lon-
don paper, and present it as follows:

Pet. Republican.

Sermon being ended, the King un-
covers his head, and the Archbishop
repairs to his Majesty, and asks him—
'Sir, are you willing to take the oath
usually taken by your predecessors?'
And the King answers, 'I am willing.'
Then the Archbishop administers
these questions:—to which the King,
(having a book in his hand) answered
as followeth:

Archb. Sir, will you grant and keep,
and by your oath confirm to the peo-
ple of England, the laws and customs
to them granted by the Kings of Eng-
land, your lawful and religious prede-
cessors; and namely, the laws, and
customs, and franchises granted to the
clergy by the glorious King, St. Ed-
ward, your predecessor, according to
the laws of God, the true profession
of the Gospel, established in this king-
dom, and agreeing to the prerogative
of the Kings thereof, and the ancient
custom of this realm?

King. I grant and promise to keep
them.

Archb. Sir, will you keep peace and
godly agreement entirely, according to
your power, to the holy church, the
clergy and the people?

King. I will keep it.

Archb. Sir, will you to your power,
cause law, justice, and discretion, in
mercy and truth, to be executed in all
your judgments?

King. I will.

Archb. Sir, will you grant to hold
and keep the rightful customs which
the commonality of this kingdom have?
And will you defend and uphold them
to the honor of God, so much as in
you lieth?

King. I grant and promise so to do.

Then the petition or request of the
Bishops to the King is, by one of that
sacred order, with a clear voice, in the
name of the rest standing by:

'Our Lord, we beseech you to par-
don us, and to grant and to preserve
unto us, and the churches committed
to our charge, all canonical privileges,
and due law and justice; and that you
will protect and defend us, as every
good king in his kingdom ought, to be
the protector and defender of the Bish-
ops and churches under their govern-
ment.'

The King answers, 'With a willing
and devout heart, I promise and grant
you my pardon; and that I will pre-
serve and maintain to you, and the
churches committed to your charge,
all privileges, and due law and justice;
and that I will be your protector and
defender to my utmost power, by the
assistance of God, as every good king
in his kingdom ought, in right to pro-
tect and defend the Bishops and church-
es under their government.'

Then the King rises from his chair,
and being attended by the Lord Great
Chamberlain, and supported by the
two bishops, and the sword of State
carried before him, he goes to the altar,
and laying his hand upon the Evan-
gelists, takes the oath following: 'The
things which I have here before prom-
ised, I will perform and keep. So
help me God, and the contents of this
book,' and then kisses the book.

HYPOCHONDRIA.

A gentleman who had for a long
time fancied himself dying of a liver
complaint, was advised by Dr. Craw-
ford of Baltimore, to make an excu-
sion into the state of Ohio. After
travelling about three months, he re-
turned home apparently in good health;
but upon receiving information of the
death of a twin brother, who had ac-
tually died of a scirrhus liver, he im-
mediately staggered, and falling down,
cried out that he was a dead man; and
had, as he expected, died of a liver
complaint. Dr. Crawford being sent
for, immediately attended, and on be-
ing informed of the notion which had
seized the hypochondriac, immediately
exclaimed, 'O yes, the gentleman is
certainly dead, and it is more than
probable his liver was the death of him.'
However, to ascertain the fact, I will
hasten to cut him open before putre-
faction takes place.' He called for a
carving knife, and whetting it as a
butcher would to open a dead calf, he
stepped to him, and began to open his
waistcoat. The hypochondriac be-
came so horribly frightened, that he
leaped up with the agility of a rabbit,
and crying out 'Murder, murder,
murder!' ran off with a speed that
would have defied a score of doctors
to catch him. After running a consid-
erable distance until he was almost ex-
hausted, he halted, and not finding the
doctor at his heels, soon became com-
posed. From that period, this gen-
tleman was never known to complain
of his liver; nor had he, for more than
twenty years afterwards, any symp-
toms of this disease.

General Court of Massachusetts, 1762.

Whereas there is no express punish-
ment for railing and scolding, it is
therefore ordered, that all persons con-
victed before any court, or magistrate
who has proper cognizance of the case,
for railing or scolding, shall be gagged,
or set in a ducking stool, and dipt un-
der head and ears, three times, in some
convenient place of fresh or salt water,
as the court or magistrate may judge
meet.

An unceremonious offer.—Barton
Harris, sen. of Rockville, offers him-
self a candidate for the next General
Assembly of Maryland. 'If you
choose (says he) you may vote for me
—if you don't, you may let it alone.'
'N.B. If I'm elected, I'll send my son.'

The Debtor.—It is said that by the laws
of China, no man can be harassed, even
for the taxes of the Emperor, from the
time he begins to till the earth in spring
until the end of harvest. [An excellent
incentive to industry.]

From the American (Del.) Watchman,
SPITTING.

This habit is sometimes the result of
disease, but more frequently the con-
sequence of neglect in early education,
or coarseness of mind. My brother
George, indulging himself in the fash-
ionable practice of cigar smoking, be-
gan to spit about the house.—As soon
as my mother observed it, she remark-
ed to him: 'My dear George, I have
had much experience in the world, and
I have always perceived that those
persons who allowed themselves to get
into indelicate and dirty practices, ve-
ry soon fell away from mental purity;
and if you cannot smoke without spit-
ting about the house, I entreat you to
banish the cigar.' George felt the
full force of the rebuke—the cigar
vanished, and no more filthy spitting
was seen.

Some persons, who think themselves
gentlemen, need a rebuke more severe
than George received. I endeavor to
keep my house neat and clean—but
while two of my gentlemen visitors
continue their bad habits, I shall not
succeed. One of them frequently spits
on my carpet; and the other, in less
than an hour, will make a shop floor a
disgusting scene. A FEMALE.

NEW-YORK.

From the Charleston Mercury.

A season of calamity and alarm is one
that is very propitious to schemers of all
sorts and quacks of every kind. Recipes
and preventive prescriptions for yellow
fever are now offered in abundance to the
people of New-York, all of an infallible
efficacy; but the following notice outdoes
all others in its sweeping good advice and
promised benefits. JOHN EDWARDS,
seems, is of the Society of Friends, and
one may suspect him or some of his in-
timates of being the owners of land out-
of town, whither he advises the people to
spread themselves.

'Divine Providence has wisely formed
York Island a suitable harbor for ships,
having sufficient depth of water on each
side of it for the reception of ships of all
sizes that may be wanted for any mer-
cantile business; but it is much to be re-
moted that a covetous disposition in the
people, and a want of faith in God, has
caused them to huddle themselves in
heaps on one end of the Island, when
they are continually robbing the sea of its
bounds, and act as if there was no more
land in America, for they are continually
building their houses in the water instead
of spreading themselves on the Island. I
am bold to say there are people enough in
New-York to settle the Island up to Hae-
lem, which is 7 miles. The doctors may
say what they please, but I am confident
in my own mind the fever is brewed
among us owing to the thick settlement
of the city.' Such people live out of the
order of God, for God never intended we
should be so crowded, but has made suf-
ficient room for us all, if we choose to ac-
cept it. Then I say, let all wise men
spread themselves on the Island; 100 feet
square is quite little enough for any fam-
ily to live upon, and all merchants and
some mechanics ought to have more. I
am a native of Wales, and have lived
more than 21 years on New-York Island,
and I think there is not a more healthy
place in all the world; but the sins of the
people is one great cause of the present
distress.

JOHN EDWARDS,

Scale beam maker, N.Y. 6th 8th mo. 1822.

Newly Invented Rocking Cradle.

A Mr. Simmons, of Baltimore, has
lately invented a Cradle, which is highly
extolled in the papers of that city. Mr.
S. has presented one of his rocking ma-
chines to each of the editors and publish-
ers; and Mr. Schaeffer, of the Federal
Republican, on the receipt of his present
says—'There are five daily papers in
Baltimore, and the number of proprietors
and editors amount to eight—of these
three only are married; two of these not
being blessed with children, we are the
only one who has occasion for a cradle—
We wish our married fellow editors bet-
ter success—but what in the world will
the five remaining bachelors do with their
cradles?'

From the New-York American.

'The Governor of New Jersey has
certified as true a list of *eighty-four* per-
sons, nominated as candidates for rep-
resentatives from New Jersey, in the eight-
teenth Congress of the United States.'

This result has probably arisen rather
from the peculiar mode of nomination in
New Jersey, than from any great diver-
sity of sentiment. We understand that on
a specified day, nominations are made to
the clerks of the respective counties, by
any and by all persons entitled to vote for
those they nominate. No person who is
not thus nominated can be legally voted
for; and as the election is by general tick-
et, it might rather excite surprise that the
candidates are so few than so many.—
This method, although peculiar, is not
perhaps inequitable or dangerous to the
public tranquility.